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# THE GAME RESOURCES OF CANADA

The Game of Prince Edward Island

E. T. CARBONELL

The Game of Nova Scotia

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The Game Fisheries of Quebec

E. T. D. CHAMBERS

The Game of the Province of Quebec

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Changes in the Game Laws of Saskatchewan

W. H. VAN VALKENBURG

The Game of British Columbia

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## THE GAME OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

By E. T. CARBONELL

*Secretary of the Fish and Game Protection Association and Game  
Inspector of Prince Edward Island*

Although there have been game laws on the statute books of Prince Edward Island for a great many years, no provision was ever made for their enforcement until the year 1906. In that year the conservation of game birds and game fish was entrusted to the members of the Game Association, which had been organized during the previous year for the object of assisting in the conservation of all game. The protection given to game by this association, being voluntary, has necessarily been very limited. Still, under the slight protection afforded, both the game birds and trout have wonderfully increased in numbers.

Considerable effort is being made to disseminate among the farming communities of Prince Edward Island, reliable information as to the great boon the partridge, curlew, plover, and sandpipers, etc., are to the agriculturist, by reason of their destroying those noxious insects which prey on the farmer's crops. It is only reasonable to expect that, as soon as the farmers realize what important factors these game birds are in the protection of their crops, they will give very valuable assistance to the efforts being made for the conservation of all such birds.

Experience during the last five years has demonstrated that, when the several species of migratory birds are not molested for a week or two after their arrival, they become so strongly attached to the feeding grounds which they select that it takes considerable hunting to cause them to abandon their chosen haunts. Under these circumstances, they remain for a longer period on the Island and their presence induces other flocks to alight which would otherwise have passed by to other resting places.

**Partridge** The ruffed grouse, or partridge as it is commonly called, which was nearly extinct in the year 1905, has once more become fairly numerous. This valuable bird is esteemed both as an object of sport and as an article of food. The efforts put forth to increase the numbers of this species of bird would have been far more successful if it had not been for the greed of a few individuals who hunted it solely for market purposes. It certainly appears



to be useless to expend time or money in attempting to conserve the partridge, unless means of curtailing the devastation caused by persons who hunt it for the profit they can make at it are adopted.

**Curlew** Three species of curlew visit the Province: The Sickle-bill, Hudsonian and Eskimo. The Hudsonian curlew are by far the most numerous, while the Eskimo, which were the most numerous from twenty to thirty years ago, have become almost extinct. The latter birds, being far from shy, were approached with ease, and, in consequence, were a ready prey for the market hunters. This was largely the cause of their extinction. The curlew arrives about the first week in July.

**Plover** The principal species of plover which visit this Province are the Golden, the Upland, Beetlehead, Ringneck, Killdeer and Piping plover. They are pretty fairly distributed throughout the Island. This bird is steadily increasing in numbers.

**Sandpipers** Fifteen different species of sandpipers are known to visit the Province. The best known are the Bartramian, the Spotted sandpiper, Least sandpiper, Semipalmated Sanderling, Yellow-legs, Greater Yellow-legs, and Solitary sandpiper. Some of these breed on the Island.

**Woodcock** The woodcock which come to Prince Edward Island are considerably smaller than their namesake in Great Britain. Since the disreputable custom of shooting them as they sit at the watering places at dusk has been prohibited, these birds have appeared to increase in numbers. The woodcock arrive in the early spring, and immediately turn their attention to building their nests and rearing their young.

**Snipe** The species of snipe which visit Prince Edward Island is known as the Wilson's snipe. Like the woodcock, they arrive early in the year, sometimes as early as March, and soon afterwards build their nests and rear their young.

#### Water Game Birds

**Wild Goose** The Canada wild goose in its northern flight arrives at Prince Edward Island between the middle of February and the middle of March. From the time of their arrival until about the first week in May, when they leave for the far North, the bays and rivers of the Province are tenanted by vast numbers of these most valuable birds. On their southern flight, they reach the



Province about the last week in August and remain about the bays and rivers as late in the fall as the climatic conditions permit. Since all spring shooting has been prohibited in many of the Atlantic States, they appear to have vastly increased in numbers.

**Brant** These beautiful and valuable birds are often very numerous along our coasts, harbours and large rivers. Brant, in their migration northward, arrive in Charlottetown about the tenth of April and remain until the tenth of June, when they resume their flight to the Arctic zone. In the fall, they arrive about the fifth of October and remain until the severity of the weather warns them to start for their winter quarters in the Carolinas. They appear to be exceedingly shy and will not approach the land as the wild geese do. They are becoming more numerous since spring shooting was prohibited in the Atlantic States.

**Black Duck** The black duck is by far the largest, most numerous and most valuable of the ducks which breed on, or visit, the Island. They are well distributed throughout the Province and have greatly increased in numbers during the last five years, in consequence of the better protection they have been accorded. Experiment has demonstrated that they are easily attracted to, and retained in, any ponds or marshes, by simply sowing therein wild rice, which they eagerly devour.

**Other Ducks** A great many species of the duck family visit the Province in their migrations. A number also breed on the Island. The chief species are as follows:

Goosander, Red-breasted Merganser, Mallard, Green-winged Teal, Blue-winged Teal, Pintail, American Scaup, Lesser Scaup, American Golden-eye, Barrow's Golden-eye, Bufflehead, Cockawie, Scoter, White-winged Scoter, and Sea Coot.

**Rabbits** Owing to the long open season when so many of them are shot or snared and, also, on account of winters with which they have to contend, these animals have not increased in numbers. From present appearances, if something is not done to conserve them they will become extinct.

**Open Seasons For Game** Partridge, from October 1st to November 30th. All wild ducks, from August 20th to December 31st. Woodcock and snipe, from September 1st to December 31st. Wild geese, from September 15th to May 10th. Brant, from October 1st to June 10th. Curlew and plover, from July 15th to December 31st. Rabbits, from September 1st to February 28th.

**Licenses**      Non-residents are required to take out a game license. The fee is fifteen dollars and the license is good for twelve months from date of issue. A guest license can be obtained for a fee of two dollars, and is good for one week. Sons and brothers of residents, may obtain a license good for one year for a fee of two dollars and a half. Any non-resident owning and paying taxes on property in the Province, of the value of not less than \$325, will be granted a game license for a fee of five dollars. These licenses are good for twelve months.







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Trout taken in the Tusket River at Yarmouth, N.S.



## GAME OF NOVA SCOTIA

By J. A. KNIGHT

### *Chief Game Commissioner of Nova Scotia*

The following is a summary account of the condition of the game resources of Nova Scotia, showing in what respects protection has been effective and also indicating where additional restrictive measures are needed:

**Moose**      The number of moose reported killed in 1908 was 688, while in 1909 it was 405. The number of moose reported killed in 1910 was 464.

Probably about 100 should be added to the above figures for each year for moose not reported, including those illegally killed. The figures for 1908 include both cows and bulls. Beginning in 1909, cows are protected until 1912.

By reducing the length of the open season and by the enactment and enforcement of stricter regulations in other respects, the moose are better protected than they were up to three or four years ago. It is difficult to determine whether or not they are actually increasing in numbers. In some districts where there is an unusual number of skilful hunters who, in one way or another, manage to evade the law restricting the killing to one moose per man, they appear to be decreasing; on the other hand, there are districts where they are reported to be increasing. In the Province as a whole, they are, at least, probably holding their own.

It is too soon to speak positively of the effect of protecting the cows. The market is a great incentive to killing. To prohibit the sale of the meat even for a few years would, no doubt, produce very favorable results.

**Caribou**      The caribou have almost disappeared from the greater part of the Province. There are still a few herds west of the strait of Canso, but they do not seem to increase in that part of the Province, notwithstanding a close season for eight or ten years. On the island of Cape Breton, however, in the northern portions of Inverness and Victoria counties, they are reported in considerable numbers and probably are not on the decrease there. The caribou are protected until 1912.

**Red Deer** Up to about fifteen years ago, there were no red deer in Nova Scotia. Some were then imported and put out in different parts of the Province and a close season for a number of years provided. They have increased until they are now found in considerable numbers in almost all sections of the Province. The stock of deer has been increased in part, no doubt, by migrations from New Brunswick. The red deer are protected until 1912.

**Hares** Hares do not seem to require much protection. At intervals of a few years they appear to decrease as the result of disease among them, but soon regain their usual numbers. There are no statistics of the number killed; but they are sold in the markets in large numbers in the open season.

#### Game Birds

**Ruffed Grouse** There are no statistics of the numbers of game birds killed. The most valuable of these is the ruffed grouse. Owing to favourable weather conditions, as well as stricter regulations, the grouse have increased during the last few years. They were more numerous in the season of 1910 than at any time within fifteen years.

**Woodcock and Snipe** Woodcock and snipe being migratory birds, not much can be done for their protection. Though reports vary from different districts, probably, on the whole, they are on the decrease.

**Ducks and Geese** Blue-winged teal, sea ducks and wild geese, as well as the smaller shore birds, do not vary much from year to year. They appear to be about as numerous as at any time in recent years.

**Small Birds** With the exception of the English sparrow, the small birds, and birds of song, are protected throughout the year. It is probable that they are on the decrease, though there is no reliable information on which to base an estimate of their relative numbers from year to year. The small boy with the gun is the greatest menace to bird life. The most effective measure of protection would be a general gun license.

#### Fur-bearing Animals

There has hitherto been no way of ascertaining the number of fur-bearing animals taken. By a recent amendment of the Game



Act all packages of fur skins exported are required to be examined and the quantities of each kind certified. Statistics from this source are not yet available.

**Otter and Mink**        There is little room for doubt that our most valuable fur-bearing animals such as otter and mink are decreasing in numbers from year to year. Some further measure of protection will soon become necessary.

**Beaver and Marten**        Beaver and marten are protected throughout the year. The beaver were almost extinct a few years ago, but are now re-appearing in small numbers in different parts of the Province.

**Fox, Raccoon and Muskrat**        Animals which have hitherto been considered to some extent pests, have now become so valuable for their fur that demands are made in some quarters for their protection. Among them are the fox, raccoon and muskrat. In the case of some of them, at least, it would be advisable to protect them during the season of the year when the fur is of little value.

**Domestication**        There are several fox farms in the Province which have met with some measure of success, but statistics regarding them are not at present available. Some effort has been made to breed mink in captivity. Results as yet are uncertain.

**Pests**        There are no wolves in Nova Scotia. The most destructive carnivorous animals are bears and wild-cats. In most of the counties, bounties are paid for their destruction. Wild-cats are to some extent hunted with dogs and are also caught in wire snares and steel traps. The bears are taken chiefly with steel traps.

## GAME FISHERIES OF QUEBEC

By E. T. D. CHAMBERS

*Secretary-Treasurer of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association*

The game and inland fish wealth of the province of Quebec is, after that of its forests, mines and water-powers, one of its most important natural assets. Nevertheless, the absence of any complete system of provincial statistics renders it difficult to arrive at its exact money value to the Province. There are some available figures, however, which facilitate an estimate. Thus in 1910, nearly eleven hundred non-resident anglers purchased licenses for fishing with rod and line in the Province. About two hundred of them were salmon fishermen, who paid \$25 each for their licenses, whether fishing on the open salmon waters of the Province, or being lessees of government fishing rights, members of clubs holding such leases from the Province, or non-resident guests of clubs or of owners or lessees of salmon fishing rights. Nearly four hundred non-residents, not being lessees of provincial waters or members of incorporated clubs, paid \$10 each for licenses to angle for other fish than salmon, while considerably more than five hundred non-resident anglers paid \$5 each for licenses for similar fishing rights, the reduced cost of such licenses being due to the fact that the holders were lessees of Crown fishing rights or members of clubs. The total amount of government revenue from angling licenses was thus nearly \$11,000, and leases of angling waters brought in \$50,000 more.

This direct revenue from game fisheries is a very small fraction, however, of their actual money value to the Province. One American salmon fisherman told the writer that each of his fishing trips to the province of Quebec costs him over \$4,000. Some salmon fishermen lease private waters, and when, in addition to what they pay for their fishing rights, they pay for their travelling expenses in Canada, their hotel bills, guides, canoes, camps and equipments, supplies, etc., \$500 each is a reasonable estimate, and often it amounts to many times that sum. At least two hundred non-resident salmon fishermen must have angled in Quebec waters last year, representing a total expenditure of \$100,000. At least a thousand non-resident anglers fish in the province of Quebec for ouananiche, trout, bass, muskallunge, and other fish, and it is well within the mark to place their average expenditure in the province at \$100



each. This adds \$100,000 to the money value of Quebec's inland game fisheries, making a total of \$200,000.

There are, however, indications of depletion. A former Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries declared in the Provincial Assembly in 1906, "that for forty miles around Montreal the game has almost completely disappeared, and that our rivers and streams do not offer more than a quarter of the fish which we were able to take ten years ago," and further "that the fishing has diminished in a surprising manner in lake St. Peter, lake St. Louis, lake St. Francis and the lake of Two Mountains, as well as in the upper part of the St. Lawrence, in the Ottawa, the river Jesus and the river des Prairies." There is now only one of the many tributaries of the St. Lawrence in either Ontario or Quebec, west of the city of Quebec, that a salmon ever ascends. At one time, in these tributaries, salmon were netted and speared in great numbers.

Notwithstanding the depletion which has occurred in some of Quebec's inland waters bordering on the great centres of population, the fact remains that the Province still possesses some of the richest and most varied game fisheries on this continent.

#### Salmon Rivers

Quebec's salmon rivers may be grouped in two divisions; those on the north shore of the river and gulf of St. Lawrence from the Saguenay to Labrador, and those of the Gaspé peninsula.

On the North Shore there is scarcely any salmon fishing worthy of the name west of the Saguenay, though in former times almost every important tributary of the St. Lawrence as far west as lake Ontario was a salmon river. A few salmon still ascend the Murray river, which flows into the St. Lawrence at Murray bay, and until a few years ago, when mill refuse polluted the stream, some were annually taken in the Grand river, a few miles below Ste. Anne de Beaupré. The ascent of the Jacques Cartier river, some thirty miles west of Quebec, is still effected by a few fish, and, if the Dominion regulations concerning the location and the mesh of salmon nets were properly enforced in the St. Lawrence, there is every reason to believe that so clean a stream as the Jacques Cartier would, in the course of a few years, become once more an excellent salmon river. The Grand river of Ste. Anne and other streams both east and west of Quebec could undoubtedly be re-stocked with advantage and success, provided the pollution of the water ceased, the fish were protected and proper fishways were constructed in all dams below the natural spawning grounds of the salmon.

The salmon rivers flowing into the Saguenay, and the best of the accessible streams emptying themselves into the St. Lawrence and Gulf from the Saguenay to the eastern limit of the Province are leased to private individuals and clubs, and these are all carefully preserved by the guardians of the lessees from the time that the fish commence to run into them early in the spring, until after the close of the spawning season. The principal tributaries of the Saguenay are the Mars, the Eternity, the Shipshaw, the Chicoutimi and the Ste. Marguerite. The Eternity is a small and comparatively unimportant stream, though a certain number of salmon spawn in it every season. The Ste. Marguerite is the largest of the Saguenay rivers and quite a noted one for salmon. The salmon which are netted by the fishery officers of the Dominion near the mouth of the Saguenay, for supplying spawn to the Tadoussac hatchery are chiefly fish which are attempting the passage of the Saguenay to the Ste. Marguerite. These parent fish are of course liberated after being "stripped" at the end of the season. Complaints are made of the difficulty of protecting the Saguenay salmon from illegal capture by nets and spears, and it is evident that more efficient protection is required.

Eastward from the mouth of the Saguenay, one passes in succession the estuaries of a number of streams, including the Grand Bergeronnes, Petite Bergeronnes, Escoumains, Portneuf and Sault-au-Cochon, some of which formerly contained salmon. The Escoumains was, at one time, a good salmon river; but has been ruined by a dam built upon it and by the refuse from a mill. An old fisherman named Moreau claims that, in former years, he used to net seventy-five barrels of salmon a year in the river. Dr. Adamson and Colonel Alexander have written of the splendid sport which this river afforded fifty and more years ago. Some of the other rivers above referred to, such, for example, as the Sault-au-Cochon and the Manitou, contain no salmon because of natural obstructions where they empty into the sea. On others where there are a few miles, more or less, between the tide-way and these obstructions, natural or artificial, salmon are generally found. Belonging to this class are several rivers, some of them streams with good sized tributaries; notably the Outarde, the Manikuagan, the Pentecost and the Ste. Marguerite of the North Shore. The fact that salmon have been seen below the falls of all these rivers is satisfactory proof that, if they had the opportunity, they would ascend them. The beds of the upper portions of these rivers offer an immense area of undisturbed spawning grounds, and, considering that none of their lower falls are of exceptional height, there seems to be a loud call for the erec-



tion of suitable fishways to afford the fish an opportunity of going up higher. In Norway, where the conditions of the rivers are very similar to those of our own North Shore, fish ladders have been built at a moderate outlay on falls over fifty feet high.

Mr. Napoleon Comeau of Godbout, a reliable authority, has cited illustrations to show how a number of the smaller rivers on that coast could be improved and turned into good salmon streams, mainly by purchasing and then abolishing the netting privileges in the vicinity of their estuaries, and by a judicious planting of young fish.

Few rivers on the coast can compare with the Bersimis for salmon, either as to number or size. In 1860, the tract of country surrounding its low waters was granted to the Montagnais Indians as a reserve, and these latter claim to be under no restrictions of any kind as to the fishing of the river. The Indians prefer the spear to any other method of taking the fish, though some are also secured in nets. During the first years of the reserve it was not uncommon for one canoe to bring in forty to fifty salmon as the result of a night's spearing. As the results of this destructive fishing, the production of the Bersimis salmon has fallen from an annual yield of about eighty thousand pounds to twenty thousand, the total value of which, to the Indians, for food and for sale at Bersimis, is estimated at one thousand dollars a year. Mr. Comeau, already quoted, claims that the supply of fish could be not only maintained but increased, and the river made to yield for the Indians double its present revenue, if the Indian Department would consent to a change of conditions to which Mr. Comeau declares the Indians are ready to agree. I quote on this from his *Life and Sport on the North Shore*, at page 365, as follows:

"There are some fine tributaries and two nice pools on the river that would rent for far more than the value of the fish that the Indians get out of the river. The Indians would consent to such an arrangement provided, of course, that the rental went to them, for I have made personal enquiries of them."

The Indian Department claims no jurisdiction, however, over the fishing, and the Government of the Province has recently leased it to Mr. Boswell of Quebec, who will not interfere with the fishing of the forty-eight Indian families on the reserve, so long as they confine themselves to fishing for their own food.

Of the many remaining salmon rivers on the North Shore, there are some, such as the Moisie and the St. John, that are very rich. Others, including the Godbout and the Trinity, though of smaller

size, have been so carefully preserved that they are literally alive with fish during the open season. On one occasion 57 fish were caught in one day by a single rod on the Godbout, and three of the party, which fished the same river in 1908, had each over a hundred fish to his credit.

The Moisie is well known for its large salmon. It has yielded some over forty pounds in weight, many, every season, over thirty pounds, and the entire catch usually shows an average of over eighteen pounds. Mr. Ivers W. Adams, the owner of the riparian rights, has purchased other claims to the fishing which were the property of the Provincial Government, including the bed of the river itself. The net fishery at the mouth of the Moisie is so important that the lessee pays \$6,300 a year for it to the Provincial Government, and, notwithstanding the enormous quantity of fish taken in the nets, the due observance of the federal fishery regulations effectually prevents any apparent diminution in the supply.

The same firm that leases the net fishing in the estuary of the Moisie, pays \$700 a year for that of the Nataskwuan. This latter is a stream with many picturesque falls, all of which are ascended by the fish as far as their spawning grounds, without any artificial aid in the shape of ladders. The Labrador Fishing Club, composed chiefly of New England sportsmen, pays \$650 a year for the lease of the river. Though the season is somewhat short on this and other North Shore streams, because of the rapid fall of the water when the hot weather sets in, the fish are extremely abundant, and for a few weeks, at least, the sport is excellent.

Mr. James J. Hill pays the Province an annual rental of \$3,300 for the St. John river of the North Shore, and visits it annually with a party of friends, usually taking over 500 salmon on the fly during his stay of fifteen to twenty-five days on the river. The salmon of the St. John are quite plentiful and are of good size.

One of the most easterly salmon rivers on the coast under lease from the Government is the Washikuti, for which Mr. Robert E. Plumb of Detroit pays the government \$400 a year. It yields large fish in abundance.

East of the Washikuti are several rivers formerly noted for the abundance of their salmon, such for instance as the Eskimo, near Labrador, which at one time yielded over 50,000 fish annually, the St. Augustine, the Mekattina, the Etimamiou, the Coacocho, the Kegashka and others, most of which are difficult of access to anglers, and just as difficult for the Government to protect. They are, consequently, at the mercy of the netters, and could apparently be best



assured of protection by being offered for lease on terms favorable enough to attract occupation and guardianship by responsible anglers.

Sir Charles Ross pays the province \$400 a year for the Olomanoshibo and its tributaries, while another salmon river worthy of note on the North Shore is the Watshishu, in which one angler in twenty-four days' fly-fishing, only a few years ago, killed 182 salmon weighing 1639 pounds.

Most of the North Shore salmon streams contain trout, and some of them ouananiche as well. The sea trout that ascend them to spawn are, in many instances, very large and very numerous, especially those of the Trinity, the Moisie and the Godbout.

Anticosti contains several short rivers, some of which, like the Jupiter, contain salmon, and all of which are carefully preserved by Mr. Menier, the proprietor of the island.

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence, the most westerly stream now containing salmon is the Rimouski, which is in private hands and carefully preserved. The same may be said of the protection accorded by its owners to the Bic, a neighbouring river. The Cap-Chat was for years so badly poached that but few salmon frequented it. Now, after a few years' lease and proper protection, it is yielding quite good sport.

The more important of the salmon rivers flowing north into the lower St. Lawrence are the Matane and the Ste. Anne-des-Monts. Both contain very large fish and the Ste. Anne is leased for nearly \$2,000 a year. The Magdalen is another good Gaspé river, controlled by Mr. Frank Ross.

The Dartmouth, the York and the St. John of the South Shore all fall into Gaspé basin, and are leased from the Province for \$900, \$750 and \$1,020 respectively, per annum.

The Grand river offers surer sport than perhaps any other river in the country. Its lower waters, in which occur the best fishing pools, are entirely controlled by Mr. Louis Cabot of Boston, who owns the entire seigniory of Grand river. The upper waters of the river are leased by Mr. Cabot from the Province. The condition of this river is a splendid example of the benefits derived from proper conservation. The writer has counted upwards of 150 salmon in one pool.

Neighbouring streams to the Grand river are the Grand Pabos and Little Pabos, leased from the Government for \$500 and \$850 respectively, per annum.

The Port Daniel had at one time a good run of salmon, but has been almost destroyed by over-netting and spearing. It is now protected and will, it is hoped, attain its former importance as a salmon river.

Into Chaleur bay flow some of the choicest salmon waters of the continent. For the fishing rights of only a part of the far-famed Cascapedia, the Government of the Province receives a rental of \$12,000 a year. The salmon fishing in the Bonaventure brings in an annual rental of \$2,250 to the Province, and, like the Cascapedia, it yields very heavy fish. A few of its pools are still in the hands of riparian owners.

It has been estimated that the salmon fishing of the Restigouche and its tributaries is worth from half a million to a million dollars. A great many riparian rights have been bought up by the Restigouche Salmon Club, which has laid out some hundreds of thousands of dollars on fishing and other proprietary rights on the river. Some individual salmon pools on the river have sold for as much as \$30,000 each. For the fishing rights in three small sections of the Restigouche and its tributaries the Provincial Government receives \$950 a year. A small army of canoemen, guides, and wardens, finds employment every summer at good wages on the Restigouche, Cascapedia and other important South Shore rivers, and several guardians are maintained for protecting the fish as long as they remain in fresh water.

Sea-trout fishing is usually good in the bays off the mouths of salmon rivers in the early part of the salmon fishing season, and, later on, it can be had in the upper stretches of the rivers. The sea-trout is an eater of salmon spawn.

#### Other Fresh-Water Fish

The distribution of fish throughout the interior of northern Quebec has been largely facilitated by the apparent interlacing of the waters of the various river systems. Thus the headwaters of some of the feeders of the Ottawa, the Gatineau, the St. Maurice and the Lake St. John or Saguenay system are only a few miles distant from each other, while other of the Lake St. John waters are separated by only narrow divides from the headwaters of rivers flowing into James bay on the one hand, and into the lower St. Lawrence at Bersimis on the other. Sometimes there are small channels connecting different river systems across the low narrow



divides above referred to, and at other times various species of birds, chiefly waterfowl, are doubtless responsible for the introduction of fish spawn — which adhere to their feet, legs or bills, — from the waters of one lake or stream to those of another.

In the far northern portion of the Province there is an abundance of fish wealth which is at present unavailable to anglers because of its practical inaccessibility. In the Rupert river the sea-trout and whitefish ascend from James bay to the foot of the lower falls, some miles from its mouth, in such abundance that the Indians and Hudson Bay Company's crews collect there from miles around to scoop out their winter supply of fish from among the rocks at the foot of the chute, by means of landing nets and bag nets.

Lake Mistassini, which is a hundred miles long and attains, in places, a width of some twelve to fifteen miles, contains in great abundance all the varieties of fish found in the inland Labrador peninsula waters, with the exception of the ouananiche and sturgeon. Not only are speckled trout and doré or pike-perch found here in very large numbers, but grey trout (*Cristivomer namaycush*) often called lakers, as well as muskallunge and salmon trout, from five to fifty pounds weight, are here in great quantities. The common pike, (*esox lucius*) and the whitefish are plentiful, and Mr. Henry O'Sullivan reports the existence there also of a fish locally called the *Maria*, which from his statement that it as closely resembles the codfish as the ouananiche does the salmon, is probably the ling or burbot, (*Lota Americana* or *Lota maculosa*). In Ontario, this fish is known in various localities as ling, eel-pout, lake-lawyer, and fresh water cusk, and it is abundant in lake St. John and many other northern lakes. It is not in any sense of the word a game fish, but it feeds upon the game fishes when these latter seek the bottoms of the lakes.

Pike, Pike-perch, lake-trout and whitefish are among the game fish of northern Quebec. The pike-perch in northern waters, even in the latitude of lake St. John, is frequently caught with the fly.

Mr. Henry O'Sullivan, D.L.S., thus describes the *namaycush* or grey trout of lake Mistassini and other northern waters:

"Such solid fish are the grey trout here that only one pound of salt is required to keep 47 pounds of fish in good condition for the whole year. In the waters of the St. Lawrence slope the *touladi* or large grey trout are generally soft and flabby as compared with the speckled trout, but in the Mistassini waters the large grey trout are considered far superior to the brook trout. Our grey trout have whitish flesh, while theirs is a solid reddish flesh much resembling the sea-trout in colour and flavour."

Fish is the chief article of food of the Indians around the lake, and during the spawning season in the autumn, when the fish come into shallow water, large numbers are caught in nets and cleaned and smoked for the winter supply, though fresh fish are also caught in winter on hooks through holes in the ice. The Hudson's Bay Company's people also catch and salt a large quantity. The taking of the fish on their spawning grounds would be disastrous if it were done to any great extent, but the limited population that makes use of these fish—only a few score of families in all—can scarcely cause any appreciable diminution in the supply in a lake a hundred miles long. The taking of these fish is often necessary for the support of human life, for there are no longer any moose, caribou or deer in the locality, and small game such as rabbits and partridges are scarce.

Lake Wakonichi, less than twenty miles south of lake Mistassini, into which it empties its waters, is twenty miles long and from one to three miles wide. It is considered one of the best lakes on the northern slope for fishing. All kinds of fish found in Mistassini are also taken in Wakonichi, for there is no fall sufficiently high to prevent them from passing from one lake to the other. In lake Albanel, paralleling Mistassini to the east, the same fish are to be found.

Not far from lake Wakonichi is the dividing ridge between the Rupert River waters and those of the Nottaway. The chief difference between the fish of the two systems is that sturgeon abound in the Nottaway waters but that there are none in the Mistassini or Rupert waters. A short portage of about five miles from Wakonichi leads to one of the bays of lake Chibougamau. In Chibougamau and all the neighbouring waters, the principal fishes are lake trout, brook trout, whitefish and pickerel, with an occasional muskallunge. Sturgeon is found on the Obatgoomau river and its tributaries, but has not been found in the lakes immediately surrounding Chibougamau. The lake trout grow to a very large size in this last-mentioned lake, are very plentiful and of excellent quality. Brook trout of large size are very abundant in Chibougamau. Frequently specimens of this fish are captured which weigh from four to six pounds. Whitefish of four to eight pounds and pike and pickerel from eight to ten pounds are abundant in all the lakes of this region.

Passing to the Nottaway system, mention should be made of lake Shabogama on Bell river. The pike in this lake are very plentiful and of good size. Whitefish, bass and pike-perch are the other principal fish. A little farther west and south of the National



Transcontinental Railway line is Seals Home lake, the headwaters of the Harricanaw. This lake is in the heart of a fine agricultural section which is likely to be settled in the near future. It is important, therefore, that the excellent food fishes which it contains should be carefully preserved.

The Nottaway river at lake Mattagami receives both the Bell and the Waswanipi waters. At the mouth of the Bell equally large fish are taken by hook and line, while on the Waswanipi, many large specimens are speared by the Indians. In Waswanipi lake, a large expansion of the river of that name, and in lake Mattagami the principal fish taken are whitefish of large size and excellent flavour, sturgeon, pike and pickerel.

Crossing to the south from the basin of James bay over the height-of-land there is not very much difference in the character and the varieties of the fish inhabiting the lakes and rivers. In the maze of streams and lakes forming the headwaters of the Ottawa, the Gatineau and the St. Maurice, there is chiefly this distinction, that trout, which were scarcely observed at all in the Bell waters, and are almost entirely absent from the headwaters of the Ottawa in northern Pontiac, are found in the upper waters of the St. Maurice and the Gatineau. Bass, pike and pike-perch, whitefish and the coarser kinds of fish are found everywhere in these waters. In the larger rivers and lakes, such as Kakabonga and Grand lake Victoria, sturgeon also abound.

Grand lake Victoria is only a few miles from the height-of-land, and contains, like lake Expanse and the majority of the waters in that section of the country, whitefish, black bass, pike, sturgeon and pike-perch.

In the Gatineau waters, as already mentioned, there are trout in addition to the other varieties of fish mentioned above, and in many of them, they grow to a large size, both the speckled variety and also the big lake trout. Some of the whitefish taken there have been over thirteen pounds in weight. The country drained by the Gatineau is thickly dotted with bass and trout lakes. Thirty-one-mile lake, contains large black bass. There has been, in the past, a great deal of poaching in the most accessible of the Ottawa and Gatineau waters. In recent years, however, many of these waters have been leased to fish and game clubs, who, by means of proper protection, are rapidly improving them.

Passing down to the lower Ottawa, one accustomed to the sport found in its waters a few decades ago is compelled to note quite a falling off in the supply of the game fish of the region, due largely

to the practice of illegal methods of fishing which are now pretty well suppressed. Bass fishing may still be had in the neighbourhood of Vaudreuil, and very large muskallunge, as well as bass and wall-eyed pike, doré,—or pike-perch as they are indiscriminately called here—are taken every season in close proximity to Ste. Anne-de-Bellevue.

Excessive netting has had much to do with the diminution in recent years of the fish supply of lakes St. Francis and St. Louis in the St. Lawrence. In the vicinity of Valleyfield, however, at the dams and about the entrance of the Beauharnois canal, and even as far west as the provincial boundary, there is still good fishing for doré, pike, whitefish, perch and some bass.

Almost all the inland waters in this vicinity, as well as those within a radius of some thirty miles of the city of Montreal, could, by careful restocking and the adoption of extra precautions in the way of protection, be made many times more productive than they are.

East of the great river systems of the James Bay basin and of the Ottawa and Gatineau described above are the extensive territories drained by the St. Maurice and Saguenay systems. In the northern portion of the province traversed by the line of the National Transcontinental railway, especially in what is known as the St. Maurice country, the new road is opening up very large areas of the very best sporting districts. What is probably the best trout fishing in the Province is to be found here. Numerous lakes in which *Salvelinus fontinalis* grows to a large size are now easily accessible from La-Tuque and many other points farther north and west of the line of the railway. Too much precaution cannot be taken, not only on the construction works of the National Transcontinental railway, but also in all railway construction camps, to prevent the wanton destruction of fish and game.

The northern parts of Maskinonge and Champlain counties, as well as portions of St. Maurice, contain numbers of well-stocked trout waters. Many of these are admirably protected by prominent clubs to which they are leased, such as the Laurentian, the Mastigouche, the St. Bernard and others, and very large amounts of money are annually expended in the wild country where they have their headquarters. Mr. W. H. Parker, manager of the Laurentian club, is authority for the statement that the expenditure of the club last year (1910), was \$49,743, including \$10,420 to one hundred and forty-five guides and thirty-five servants, who were employed during the fishing season.



What may be termed a model fish and game preserve is the establishment of Mr. Charles H. Simpson, of New York, at St. Alexis-des-Monts in northern Maskinonge. Here, Mr. Simpson has laid out an estate in the backwoods, in the heart of a beautiful fish and game country. Good roads have been built in all directions, a fish hatchery has been constructed for supplying fish of various kinds to neighbouring lakes, and large game and fur-bearing animals are carefully protected, until they have not only largely increased on Mr. Simpson's own estate, but have overflowed into much of the surrounding territory.

The basin of the Saguenay is the home of the ouananiche—the great game fish of the inland waters of north-eastern Quebec. It is worthy of note that this fish is entirely absent from the waters of the Hudson Bay, the James Bay and the Ottawa systems. Its geographical distribution is quite general, however, throughout the northern and eastern portions of Ungava peninsula. Mr. Low found it in the Koksoak river for a distance of nearly two hundred miles below lake Kaniapiskau. It has been taken in the great lake Mishikamau at the head of the Northwest river which empties into lake Melville, and also in both branches of the Hamilton above the Great falls. In many of the salmon rivers flowing into the gulf of St. Lawrence, it has also been found, and especially in the Goynish, the Watshishu and Piashti rivers, as well—according to the statement of one of Mr. Low's guides—as in the headwaters of the Romaine and the Natashkwuan.

Ouananiche are found in all the tributaries of lake St. John. In lake Manouan, at the head of one of the branches of the Peribonka river, situated two degrees north of lake St. John and in the same latitude as the southern part of lake Mistassini, this fish is plentiful, as well as speckled and grey trout, pike and pickerel and whitefish of large size. The same species of fish are common to the Ashuapmucuan, the Mistassini, the Mistassibi, the lower waters of the Metabetchouan and other tributaries of lake St. John. For some years, considerable netting was permitted in lake St. John, but this has been largely prevented in recent years.

In nearly all the lakes of northern Quebec, which the ouananiche inhabit, both speckled and grey trout and whitefish are usually found. One catch of a small net above the Great falls of the Hamilton river produced five different species of fish,—red sucking carp (*Cyprinus Forsterianus*), common whitefish (*Coregonus clupeiformis*), great lake trout (*Salvelinus namaycush*), brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*) and pike (*Esox lucius*). Ouananiche have

already been mentioned as inhabiting the Hamilton. In the same river above the Great falls, says Mr. Low in a letter to the writer, "there is the finest trout fishing in Canada, all large fish, none under three pounds, and plenty of them in all the rapids. Below the falls the fish are plentiful but small."

Ouananiche are exceedingly plentiful in the Grand discharge of lake St. John in the months of June and July, and here, and at the foot of the various cascades in the large northern rivers emptying into the lake, may be had the finest fly-fishing for ouananiche.

Speckled trout fishing is better in the smaller tributaries of lake St. John, such as the Ouiatchuan, the Ouiatchuanish and the Metabetchuan. Then, too, in the smaller streams and lakes that empty into the large tributaries of the lake, such as Little Peribonka, the Alex, lac des Aigles, Rat river, lake Epipham, lake Alex, lac des Aigles lake Tshitagama, speckled trout are plentiful. The entire territory between lake St. John and the city of Quebec is intersected by lakes and watercourses containing trout, and so excellent is the sport furnished by these waters that they are nearly all leased to private individuals and clubs. Some of these clubs, such as the Triton, the Tourilli, the Metabetchouan, the Stadacona, the Laurentides, the Amabalish, the Iroquois, the Jacques Cartier and others, have erected club houses and series of camps on the territories leased by them. These territories often contain scores of lakes.

Lake Edward, famous for its very large speckled trout, which run up to seven pounds in weight, is the largest body of water between Quebec and lake St. John, being some twenty miles in length. The fishing is leased to the owner of the hotel.

In the immediate vicinity of Quebec are two or three beautiful trout lakes, which have been nearly ruined by excessive fishing. Lake Beauport is fished all the season through by market fishermen who claim to be within the law requiring fishing by rod and line only, but who use not only a rod and line, but perhaps half a dozen or more of them to one man in a boat.

Occupying much of the space between Quebec, lake St. John, the line of the Lake St. John railway and the Saguenay river in the Laurentides National Park, which was established in 1895 by the Legislature of the Province for the preservation of fish and game, the maintenance of an even water supply and the encouragement of the study and culture of forest trees. The park has an area of over 2,500 square miles, and encloses the headwaters of a number of important rivers, which have been stocked naturally with large and



beautiful trout. Thus the Grand lake Jacques-Cartier, has furnished some specimens of *fontinalis* exceeding nine pounds in weight. Abundance of smaller fish are caught in the lower waters of the Jacques-Cartier, the Montmorency, the Murray, the Ste. Anne, the Batiscan, the Metabetchuan, and some of the other rivers that have their rise in the elevated tableland in the centre of the park afford excellent trout fishing. Nothing but fly-fishing is permitted in the waters of the park.

In the centre of the Gaspé peninsula, a preserve enclosing the headwaters of most of the important salmon rivers of Gaspé and Bonaventure, has been segregated. It is about the same size as the Laurentides, and is known as "Gaspesian Forest Fish and Game Preserve."

On the south shore of the St. Lawrence there is some fishing to be had along the whole length of the Richelieu from lake Champlain to Sorel, but it does not compare favourably with what it was several years ago. Excessive netting and the use of smaller meshes in nets than should be allowed are largely responsible for this depletion. The same cause has led to the wholesale reduction in the supply of both game and food fishes in the St. Lawrence. The same thing as regards the taking of immature specimens by the market fishermen of the St. Lawrence, is true of the wall-eyed pike or pike-perch (*doré*), of the whitefish and of the striped bass. Black bass are occasionally taken, and more frequently, perch, wall-eyed pike, ordinary pike and chub at various localities in the Richelieu, the most favourable for fishing being in the vicinity of Lacolle, in Chambly basin, at Belœil and at Sorel.

Brome lake, at Knowlton, has long been famous for its black bass, some of which exceed four and even five pounds in weight. Trout fishing was formerly good here but the trout have apparently fallen victims to the large pike which now infest the lake. Complaints are also made of winter fishing through the ice, which should most decidedly be stopped.

In lake Memphremagog, which is thirty miles long, and situated partly in the counties of Brome and Stanstead and, partly, in Vermont, an abundance of lake trout thrive, as well as pickerel and whitefish. Trolling affords good sport. The river Magog carries the water of this lake into the St. Francis at Sherbrooke, and offers fair trout fishing. The river St. Francis was formerly ascended by salmon, but the erection of dams without suitable fish ladders, the pollution of the water by mill refuse and the illegal killing of the fish, have long since accomplished their deadly work. Lake Louisa,

lake Aylmer and lake St. Francis are among the lake expansions of the St. Francis river, and all contain muskallunge, sturgeon, bass, pickerel and whitefish, but no trout of any account.

Lake Megantic, about 73 miles south-east of Sherbrooke, abounds in lake and speckled trout and bass. Fishing here, as in most large bodies of water, is variable, and sometimes heavy bags are taken by trolling, the lakers occasionally scaling up to 25 pounds each. In the bays and inlets speckled trout rise freely to the fly, and every stream flowing into the lake is plentifully stocked with them, many being of large size. The best of these tributaries are Lower Spider and Arnold rivers, also the Annance, Victoria and Sandy rivers.

All through the back portions of the counties of L'Islet and Kamouraska, which are traversed by the line of the National Trans-continental railway, there are magnificent trout lakes, some of which are leased by the Lake Ste. Anne Fish and Game Club.

Lake Temiscouata and the surrounding waters, as well as the many rivers and lakes of the Squattecks afford some of the best trout fishing to be had in America. Lake Temiscouata is 28 miles long, and in some places over two miles wide. The water is very deep along the eastern shore, and the lake trout inhabiting it attain a weight of thirty to forty pounds. In the shallower parts of the lake and in the neighbouring streams brook trout are taken up to seven pounds each. The Touladi river and lake also contain very large brook trout, the river being one of the chief tributaries of lake Temiscouata. The Squatteck territory, including its lakes, which are easily reached by way of the Touladi river, is leased to the Squatteck Fish and Game Club, an association of sportsmen from Philadelphia, who have gone very thoroughly and very systematically into the work of protecting the territory leased by them, as well as much of the surrounding country. One great difficulty with which these gentlemen have to contend is the impossibility of punishing poachers from the neighbouring province of New Brunswick. These poachers cross the interprovincial boundary, slaughter fish or game on the Squatteck territory, going back again before their arrest can be effected. It is, at present, impossible to follow and arrest them on a warrant issued in another province for violations of provincial fish and game laws. New Brunswick, itself, complains of a similar condition of affairs on its own borders, and it is sincerely to be desired that some method may be speedily devised of solving the difficulty.

In the interior of the county of Rimouski are to be found a large number of well-stocked speckled trout lakes, especially in rear



of Bic and Rimouski. The lakes and rivers of the Neigette system are leased to the Neigette Fishing Club, and there are splendid lakes in Chenier township behind St. Fabien which are preserved by another club and which contain *Salvelinus fontinalis* of so brilliant a colouring that the honour of a distinct variety has been claimed for them. The writer has compared some specimens of these fish with others from the waters of Mr. Charles H. Simpson in Maskinonge county, and with Professor Samuel Garman's description of the Lac de Marbre trout. This comparison proved them to be identical in every respect with the fish which Garman has designated as *Salvelinus Marstonii*. In the same section of country there are many unleased lakes in which the fishing is free, several of which can be reached from Humqui and Causapsca stations on the Inter-colonial railway.

#### Laws and Regulations

The laws regulating the close seasons for fish of all kinds, and also the methods by which they may be taken in the open seasons are those of the Dominion of Canada.

The provincial fishing laws provide that line fishing only, (rod and line) is permitted in the waters of lakes and non-navigable rivers, unless by special authorization of the Minister.

Residents of the province do not require licenses to angle in the waters of the lakes and rivers which are the property of the Crown and not under lease. The non-resident license for salmon fishing costs \$25. For any other kind of fishing the non-resident license costs ten dollars, unless to members of clubs leasing fishing rights from the government, or private lessees of such rights, who pay only five.

Individual sportsmen, whether resident or non-resident in the Province, and fish and game clubs incorporated in the Province may lease fishing rights from the Department. Leases are now usually made for five years, and cannot be for more than nine, except by order in council. Lessees are required to engage qualified guardians to protect properly the waters so leased from the Crown, under penalty of cancellation of the lease. Cancellation may also take place for failure to pay the annual rental when due, or for wasteful fishing, or for violation of the law. Holders of leases may prosecute trespassers. Lessees may sub-let their privileges with the consent of the Minister.

It may not be without interest to quote Mr. A. P. Low's description in a brief general way, of the fish and game of northern

Labrador, (the section of country lying between the east coast of Hudson bay and the western shore of Ungava bay), even though the territory in question is beyond the present northern boundary of the province of Quebec.

"All the lakes and streams are abundantly stocked with fish, including large lake trout, brook trout, whitefish and suckers. Salmon are abundant in the rivers flowing into Ungava bay and young salmon were caught on the Stillwater river to within a few miles of Natuakami lake. A northern trout, probably Hearn's salmon, is very plentiful in the lower parts of the rivers and along the northern coasts from cape Jones to Ungava bay. This fish is not quite as fat and fine flavored as the salmon, but has a good red colour, and may be found to answer well for canning. It is, as above mentioned, abundant, especially about Ungava bay, where it varies in weight from two pounds to fifteen pounds, and averages about five or six pounds. Barren ground caribou were found in large numbers along the route eastward from Clearwater lake to the Kenogami branch, while everywhere throughout the region the willow grouse or ptarmigan breed in thousands. Other game is scarce."





## GAME OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC

By E. T. D. CHAMBERS

*Secretary-Treasurer of the North American Fish and Game Protective Association*

The forests of Quebec contain some of the best game of the Continent, even after centuries of more or less reckless hunting. Moose and caribou abound in many localities, while the Virginian or red deer has increased to such an extent that in some parts of the Province it has become a nuisance. North of the provincial capital is the Lake St. John country, which has been attracting big game hunters from all parts of the world since the construction of the railway over a quarter of a century ago. The whole country from St. Raymond north to lake St. John and the Saguenay is full of game. A few clubs, including the Triton, which owns a large territory southeast of lake Edward, have leased the exclusive right to the hunting upon their limits; but by far the larger portion of the country is free to all comers so far as hunting is concerned. Riviere-à-Pierre station, 56 miles from Quebec, is surrounded by a good moose country. So abundant are the moose that in one winter, some few years ago, nearly thirty of them were ruthlessly slaughtered for their hides, by the Indians. A better system of protection now prevails. Caribou are found in large numbers all over the territory to the north, as far as lake Edward, which is the centre of another excellent big game country. The large extent of country about the height-of-land between lake Edward and Kiskisink is over-run with game.

The Chicoutimi branch of the Quebec and Lake St. John railway passes in close proximity to a number of districts well stocked with large game. Caribou are quite numerous in the Lac-de-la-Belle-Rivière district. Chicoutimi is surrounded by another good hunting district, extending for a considerable distance upon both sides of the Saguenay river. Red deer, which for many years past had not been seen in the Lake St. John neighborhood, have been quite plentiful since the winter of 1909-10. The prevailing impression is that the deer have been driven south by the wolves. All through the northern districts of the Province, wolves are reported to have been on the increase during the last few years, and 132 bounties of fifteen dollars each for the killing of wolves were paid out by the Provincial Government during the twelve months ended 30th June, 1910.

In the southeast corner of the Laurentides National Park, just north of the St. Lawrence between Baie-St. Paul and the mouth of the Saguenay, is a large tract of country known as "Les Jardins," where caribou roam in thousands. A small number of licenses, each giving the right to kill a couple of these animals, is issued annually and the species is increasing very rapidly.

Moose are plentiful in the forests along the St. Maurice river and the line of the National Transcontinental railway, west of the Lake St. John country. Many American hunting clubs have taken up territories under lease here.

As to the Ottawa district and its enormous back country, the Mattawa, Kipawa and Timiskaming regions, it may be said that moose, caribou and deer are all found there. Partridges, wild ducks and wild geese also abound in their seasons.

In the country north of the Ottawa, on both sides of the height-of land between the waters of James bay and those of the St. Lawrence, there has been a decided diminution, in recent years, in the number of moose, due no doubt to their slaughter by the many mining prospectors and men accompanying them. It is suggested that it be made a condition to the issue of prospecting licenses, that their holders must carefully observe all the laws and departmental regulations concerning the preservation of fish and game and the protection of the forests against fire. Bears are said to have increased in recent years both in northern Pontiac, and also on either side of the height-of-land.

All the country watered by the Dumoine and Magansibi and neighbouring rivers is full of large game, constituting a phenomenal hunting ground. In the Mattawa district, big game is not as plentiful as it once was, but there is more of it farther north, in and about the Kipawa country.

On the south side of the St. Lawrence red deer are plentiful in almost every part of the Eastern Townships, where any wild forest land remains, and also in the counties of Nicolet, Lotbinière, Beauce, Dorchester, Bellechasse, Montmagny, L'Islet, Kamouraska and parts of Temiscouata, as well as in the wilder portions of Compton and Megantic.

Almost the whole southern portion of the province of Quebec, adjacent to the state of Maine, is an unsettled wilderness, and is full of big game. Caribou are plentiful in the Lake Megantic region, and many moose, as well as red deer, roam the forests of Beauce.

Moose are wonderfully plentiful in the Temiscouata country, as well as in Montmagny and Rimouski, and immense numbers of them



roam undisturbed over thousands of square miles of virgin forest, in the heart of the Gaspé peninsula. Here they find a safe asylum in the Gaspesian Forest, Fish and Game Reserve, while thousands and thousands of caribou find a fairly secure retreat in the forests that line the shores of the Patapedia and the headwaters of the Matapedia in the interior of Rimouski and Matane.

#### Game Laws of Quebec

Hunting licenses yielded the province of Quebec last year well over \$10,000, and leases of hunting territories amounted to some \$20,000 more. In addition to such revenue, it is well known that the money spent by sportsmen every year amounts to a very considerable sum. It has been estimated that each of the 500 non-resident sportsmen who visited the Province in 1910 spent on an average \$400. This would mean a total of \$230,000 received by the people of Quebec in one year for their game resources.

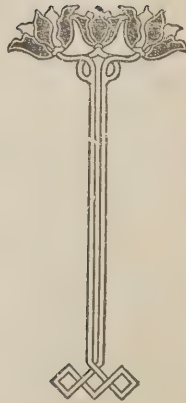
The game laws of the Province provide that moose and deer can only be killed between the 1st September and the 31st December inclusive, the season for caribou being left open for another month, namely, to the last day of January inclusive, except east and north of the Saguenay, where the open season for caribou being left open for another month, namely, to the last day of January inclusive, except east and north of the Saguenay, where the open season for caribou lasts till the last day of February. The open season for all game birds commences on the 1st of September. The partridge season closes on the 15th December, that for woodcock, snipe, plover, curlew, tatler or sandpiper, and that for widgeon, teal or wild duck of any kind, on the 1st of March. Hounding of moose and caribou is prohibited, and for red deer, the use of dogs in hunting is only permitted between the 20th October and 1st November of each year. No cow moose, and no fawn of moose, caribou or deer is permitted to be killed, and the law prohibits the killing or taking of moose or deer while yarding, or by what is known as crusting. Only one moose, two caribou and two red deer may be killed in one season by the same person.

There is no gun license required by residents in Quebec; but neither resident nor non-resident can have the carcass of any moose, caribou or red deer conveyed by a transportation company, unless it bears a tag, for which residents have to pay one dollar. The license allowing a non-resident to hunt big game, which license is accompanied by the necessary tags for transporting the carcasses

that the law permits him to kill, costs \$25 each for persons who are not members of a legally organized fish and game club, and ten dollars for persons who are already members of such a club.

Insectivorous birds are protected at all times. The use of jack-lights is prohibited, as is also the hunting of water fowl of all kinds by means of vessels or yachts propelled by steam or other motive power.

Leases of hunting territories, not to exceed 200 square miles each, may be obtained by individuals or clubs at from three dollars per square mile up.



## CHANGES IN THE GAME LAWS OF SASKATCHEWAN

By W. H. VAN VALKENBURG

*Secretary-Treasurer of the Saskatchewan Game Protective  
Association*

The Saskatchewan Legislative Assembly has recently amended the game ordinance in several important respects. The prohibition of Sunday shooting was made more emphatic by adding the words "and the carrying of a gun ready for use in the vicinity of game shall be *prima facie* evidence of hunting." Open season for prairie chicken has, owing to the rapid decrease in numbers of this favorite game bird, been reduced to the month of October. The close season for beaver has been extended to the year 1915, but power is given the Minister of Agriculture to permit the breaking of dams or the removal of beaver when they are found to be damaging property. The use of poison for the destruction of fur-bearing animals is forbidden, but this does not include wolves. The export of unprime skins is prohibited. A fee of \$1 must now be paid for a permit to export a deer head, and a like figure for each shipment of one dozen or less of ducks or geese, and no person may export in one season more than five dozen of such birds.

No permits may be granted for export of dead prairie chicken or other grouse.

A new schedule of licenses to shoot has been made as follows:

For residents of cities, towns and villages, bird license..	\$ 1
For all residents of Saskatchewan, big game license.....	2
For non-residents of Saskatchewan, big game license....	50
For non-residents of Saskatchewan, bird license.....	25
For non-residents of Saskatchewan, bird license, for six consecutive days .....	10

Provision for the issue of permits for guests has been repealed.

Taxidermists doing business in the Province must pay a license of \$5 annually.

Penalties for contraventions of the game ordinance now range from a minimum of \$10 to \$300 and costs, according to the nature of the offence.



Persons away from home in close season are liable to be searched by game guardians if found carrying guns as if for use, and provision has been made for the issue of warrants for search of buildings.

The most important amendment to the game ordinance is the setting apart of the Dominion forest reserves known as the Beaver Hills, The Pines, the Moose Mountain, and the Porcupine reserves as game refuges where the carrying of guns, hunting and trapping at any time are forbidden. In this matter, the provincial authorities are co-operating with the Dominion Forestry Service.



## THE GAME OF BRITISH COLUMBIA\*

The greater portion of the area of British Columbia is still unsettled and game is found in abundance. Indeed, some of the unsettled portions of the Province are still unexplored, and, consequently, game in many places is as plentiful as it ever was. Some species, notably moose, are in greater numbers than they were twenty years ago. Even in the more settled districts careful preservation during the past few years has had a wonderful result, so that, even close to Vancouver, a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, deer and bear are frequently killed, while mountain goats still frequent the neighbouring mountains. There is no part of the Province where good sport of some kind cannot be obtained.

With the exception of antelope and musk ox, British Columbia has every species of big game that exists on this Continent; even the rarest of them being found in fair quantities. In addition there are wildfowl and game birds of various species, some native and others acclimatized, that furnish sport; while the waters afford the finest trout and salmon fishing in the world. In fact, the sporting possibilities are so many and so varied that it would be impossible to exhaust them in an ordinary lifetime.

During the past few years it has been the policy of the Government to preserve the game, and for this purpose a stringent game law has been enacted and is being rigidly enforced. Visitors are required to take out shooting and fishing licenses, and the number of head of game per gun is limited. It is, therefore, advisable that the intending hunter should, before starting out, obtain reliable information as to what he may, and may not, do.

### Game Districts

**Cassiar** This is, without doubt, the best game district in the Province; it is also the most inaccessible and expensive. The game comprises Stone's mountain sheep and caribou in numbers; moose are fairly plentiful and increasing in number; mountain goats are found in abundance; while black and grizzly bears, wolves and beaver are also in evidence. To get into this country one must start from Vancouver or Victoria not later than the end of the first week in August.

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\* This article was kindly supplied by the Attorney General's Department of British Columbia.

**Mainland Coast and Vancouver Island** The principal game consists of wapiti on the island, and goat and bear up the big inlets on the mainland. Black-tailed deer can be obtained almost anywhere, but those found up the inlets have better heads than those found elsewhere. Ducks, geese, snipe, willow grouse and blue grouse are extremely plentiful in many places.

**Savana** This is on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, 225 miles from Vancouver, and is a good place to go for blue grouse. Within a few miles, there is also splendid wild fowl shooting and a fair quantity of mule deer.

**Bridge River and Chilcotin** These are favourite hunting grounds, as the country is suitable for horses, the climate splendid, and the mountains not too thickly timbered. The game consists of the Ovis Montana or big-horn goat, grizzly and black bear, mule deer and caribou; the latter being plentiful in parts of Chilcotin. To get there one can go to Lytton on the Canadian Pacific railway and, from there, by stage to Lillooet, where guides and horses can be obtained. J. Russell, Deputy Game Warden for the Lillooet district, reports having counted, during a six days' trip in April of 1907, 844 head of deer and 242 head of sheep, making a total of 1,086 head of game. It must, however, be remembered that this was in the spring after an extremely hard winter, when the game had congregated on their winter range.

**Okanagan** The northern portion of this district still has a good many caribou, and, in places, goat, deer and bear are easily obtained. On Okanagan lake there is still a small band of big-horn, a few deer and very good wild fowl and prairie chicken shooting.

**East Kootenay** This district has the greatest variety of game of any in the Province. To the east of the Columbia river there are moose, wapiti (still under close season), big-horn sheep, mountain goat, mule deer, white-tailed deer, also both black and grizzly bear. To the west of the Columbia river caribou are to be found in fair numbers. Travelling is done almost entirely on horseback, and, owing to the valleys being densely timbered, the trails have to be followed. Moose are now allowed to be shot, and in places are quite plentiful.

Big-horn sheep are found in fair numbers, but, owing to the fact that the big rams live on the rough broken mountains (in great contrast to the Lillooet and Northern sheep), hunting them is ardu-



ous work. It is a magnificent grizzly bear district, more especially in the spring.

**West Kootenay** Nelson, a picturesque and thriving town, is a most attractive sporting centre. In close proximity to the town, some fine trout fishing can be obtained, and a short distance away the big land-locked steelhead, running in weight from ten to twenty-five pounds, gives splendid sport to those who care for trolling. Deer and bear may be obtained within a few minutes of town, and goat and caribou within a few days' travel.

**Cariboo** From Quesnel up to Fort George, on the Fraser river, game is not very plentiful, though close to the river a few bear and deer may be found and in some places a few miles away there are caribou.

However, some seventy miles up the river from Fort George the "Grand canon" is reached, and from there a magnificent moose country extends as far as the Little Smoky river. From reliable reports received, it is probable that there are more moose to the square mile than in any other part of the Continent, and every year their numbers seem to increase. So far, the country has never been hunted except by a few prospectors. Whether the horns attain the large size of the Cassiar moose has yet to be determined, but some very fine heads have been seen. In this district, caribou are very plentiful on the higher plateaux, and in places both grizzly and black bear are numerous.

At the present time, all travelling would be done by canoe, and a great deal of the moose hunting in like manner. The lower levels are heavily timbered and hard to hunt in, but on the higher plateaux, there are big stretches of meadow and sparsely timbered country.

**Kamloops** Kamloops is, at the present time, most famous for the splendid trout fishing that is to be obtained in its vicinity, Fish lake being especially favoured by one of the gamest trout in the Province. It is also well worthy of note as a big game centre, as mule deer are found in close proximity, while, by a longer journey to the Clearwater river, caribou and bear can be obtained. There is also, at times, fair wild fowl shooting in the neighbourhood.

#### Guides

It is absolutely necessary to have a guide, and a really good one at that. Anybody preparing for a hunting trip in this country is

strongly advised to make an effort to secure the very best man that can be got, and not to hesitate to pay a good price for a good man. All the success met with will depend absolutely on the guide.

There is a large quantity of game in the country, but as the most highly prized, such as mountain sheep, moose, etc., have their favourite haunts, unless the guide is thoroughly up to his work, one might hunt for weeks and not see an animal, yet all the time be within easy distance of them.

Guides should be engaged some time beforehand, as the best men are always in demand. Indian guides are always to be had, and there are some very good men amongst them, but others are by no means reliable, and are easily offended by a man who does not know how to deal with them. In Cassiar most of the guides are Indians, and it would be well for anybody going there to get the man who outfits him to engage a guide for him.

The best men generally have complete outfits and prefer to contract by the day or trip. They will supply everything except rifles and ammunition. This is really the cheapest way, since it saves the cost of tents, cooking outfit, etc., which are not likely to be used after the trip is over. The cost of contracting for a party would vary considerably, according to the district, number of the party, kind of game required and length of time out. Cassiar is the most expensive, unless an out-of-the-way trip is made, as horse-hire is \$2 a day per animal, while wages and provisions are also high.

The following is a rough estimate of what it would cost for a six weeks' trip in Cassiar, from the time of leaving Telegraph creek till the return to the Coast: For one man, \$1,300 to \$1,400; for two men, about \$1,200 each; for three men about \$1,100 each. There should be a guide for each member of the party and also a camp cook.

In Lillooet and Chilcotin the cost would be a great deal less. For a party of two or three, the cost per man would be from \$12.50 to \$15.00 a day. In these districts pack-horses can be obtained for 50 cents a day and saddle-horses for 75 cents a day.

In Kootenay expenses will be higher, as horses are hard to get, and expensive.

The cost of a trip for hunting deer and goats on the coast amounts to very little, as all travelling is done in boats, from which lengthy trips are not often necessary. Hunting wapiti on Vancouver island is not expensive.

## Game and Fur-bearing Animals

**Moose** Moose are very plentiful throughout the northern interior, but the biggest and best heads are obtained in the Cassiar district. In the neighbourhood of Atlin there is excellent hunting, and also near Telegraph creek, on the Stikine.

An excellent moose country can be easily reached from Fort George on the Fraser river, by a week's canoe trip. This district is not so pleasant to hunt in as the Cassiar country, owing to the amount of timber, but it probably has more moose to the square mile than any other part of the Continent. Twenty years ago moose were comparatively scarce in both the above named districts, but they have rapidly increased in numbers and every year better sport can be obtained.

In northeast Kootenay there have always been a few moose, but until recently they were so scarce that their existence was doubtful. For the past four years there has been a close season, but this year, owing to the rapid increase, an open season was declared, though only one bull was allowed to each man. As trophies, they are not to be compared with the northern moose, but they compare favourably with those in the eastern part of Canada.

**Wapiti** At one time this magnificent animal existed in large numbers throughout the whole of the southern part of the Province; even where the city of Vancouver stands to-day old antlers are frequently picked up. Owing to a severe epidemic, followed by a hard winter, they were almost exterminated. Since then they have, in a great measure, been replaced by mule deer, which, during the reign of wapiti, were very scarce.

On Vancouver island there are still a good many left, and every year some fine heads are obtained. Anyone who can stand a rough trip in the dense forests can be reasonably sure of securing a good head. Owing, however, to a big decrease in numbers, it is highly probable that a close season will be declared after 1910. East Kootenay district also was not affected by the epidemic, but owing to wholesale slaughter by the Indians they were thought at one time to have disappeared. In 1905, a close season for wapiti was declared, and every effort made to protect them, with the result that they increased to such an extent that a short open season will probably be allowed in 1911, when good sport will be a certainty. The East Kootenay wapiti is the equal of any on the Continent.

**Caribou** The mountain caribou is fairly plentiful in parts of the Selkirks, from the international boundary line to probably as far north as 54 degrees. In Chilcotin there are a good



many, but probably the best grounds can be reached from Fort George or Quesnel. For those who cannot take such lengthy trips, Revelstoke, on the Canadian Pacific main line, is within a day's journey of a fair caribou range; also from Mara, on the branch line to Vernon, and from Wilmer, on the Columbia river, caribou are to be obtained in a few days' journey. They are, however, not nearly so plentiful as in the two first named districts.

Osborn's caribou (*Rangifer Osborni*) is very easily found in the Cassiar district, where big bands are still frequently seen.

**Deer** Mule deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) are more or less plentiful all through the southern part of the Province to the east of the Coast range. Lillooet, Chilcotin, and portions of East Kootenay are the best places to hunt them. They are not often seen north of 54 degrees, but seem to be gradually working farther north.

White-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*) are chiefly found in the bottom lands to the east of the Coast range, and south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific. There are also some in the Babine range, and a few on the Fraser river, between Quesnel and Fort George. At one time fairly plentiful, they are now less numerous owing to the advance of settlement.

There are probably more in southeast Kootenay than anywhere else. They are also to be found in the Okanagan and Yale districts.

Columbian or coast deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*) are extremely numerous all along the coast and on Vancouver island, and, in fact, all along the islands except the Queen Charlotte group. They are not often found to the east of the Coast range. The best heads are obtained on the mainland.

**Mountain Sheep** The big-horn mountain sheep (*Ovis Canadensis*) reaches its highest stage of development in the Rocky mountains. In southeast Kootenay it is still quite plentiful. It used to be found in considerable numbers in portions of the Gold range, in the Okanagan, and on the eastern slope of the Coast range, in the Ashnola mountains. In both these districts its numbers have been so decimated that protection has been afforded it for some years. In Ashnola district there has been a large increase, and an open season may be allowed in a year or two.

In the Lillooet district, also, on the eastern slope of the Coast range, there is a fine big sheep range. In this district, there is a beautiful open and generally rolling country, and sheep-stalking is one of the finest sports.

While the Lillooet sheep are said to be the same as those in the Rockies, they, and also the Okanagan and Ashnola sheep, in a minor degree, differ in size and the shape of their horns. The horns have a much greater spread and finer points with smaller base measurements, almost similar to the Stone sheep; whereas the Rocky Mountain sheep's horns are more massive and compact. The latter have their habitat on more rugged mountains, and are often found on the same range as the mountain goat.

The *Ovis stonei*, a northern variety of sheep, is probably the most abundant of all and is very easily obtained in Cassiar. There is a fair sheep range of a few miles from Telegraph creek, but the best ones are some little distance off. In this district there are still sheep ranges practically unhunted.

Saddle-back (*Ovis fannini*) are plentiful in the neighbourhood of Atlin.

Yukon sheep (*Ovis dalli*) are found in numbers from the south end of Teslin lake all through the country away to the Macmillan river.

The two above-mentioned sheep are closely related, and sometimes all three varieties are found in the same band. Their horns are not as massive as the common big-horn, but for spread and fine points cannot be excelled.

**Goats** Mountain goat (*Oreamus montana*) are very numerous all over the Province, wherever there are high mountains. On the coast they exist in even greater numbers than in the interior. They can be found on the mountains close to Vancouver. At the head of Jervis inlet, or almost anywhere on Bute inlet, they can be seen from the sea with a good pair of field-glasses.

**Bears** The grizzly bear (*Ursus horribilis*) is found all over the mainland, but not on Vancouver island. It is very plentiful in parts of the interior, especially in Lillooet, East Kootenay and Cariboo districts. It is also very plentiful in the northern portion of the Province.

The best time to hunt bear is in the spring, just as soon as the snow has gone off the old slides on the mountains, and a little remains on the timber. On the northern coast, bears come out between the middle and the end of April, according to the weather; in the interior, generally a week or ten days later.

The so-called black bear (*Ursus americanus*), which frequently varies in colour from a light brown to glossy black, is to be found everywhere. They are most plentiful on Vancouver island and the coast. When the salmon are running up the small streams they live

almost entirely on these fish, and are easily found by watching the streams in the evening or the early morning.

Most of the specimens of white bear (*Ursus kermodei*) have come from Gribble island and that vicinity, but odd white bears (whether distinct specimens or merely freaks) have been obtained in many localities.

**Wolves** The timber wolf (*Canis occidentalis*) is found more or less all over the Province, but is particularly numerous on Vancouver island and along the northern coast. They are large animals, probably the biggest of the wolf family, and vary greatly in colour from almost entire black to grizzly grey, and from brindled brown to yellow.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*) are more or less plentiful throughout the interior.

**The Cat Family** Cougar, mountain lion, or panther (*Felis concolor*) is very plentiful on Vancouver island and some parts of the mainland; notably so in the Okanagan and Boundary district. They have been killed as far north as 54 degrees, but are not plentiful in that latitude.

Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*) may be found anywhere on the mainland, but is most numerous in the interior.

Wildcat (*Lynx faciatus*), is fairly common on the mainland in the vicinity of the coast. A few are to be found in the interior, even as far north as Yukon.

**Foxes** Black fox, silver fox, cross fox, (*Vulpes decussata*), common fox, are found in the northern interior, the common fox being very numerous.

**Other Fur-Bearing Animals** Beaver (*Castor fiber*).—Found everywhere in the Province, both on the mainland and the islands. They are not allowed to be taken.

Muskrat (*Fiber zibethicus*).—Found almost everywhere, but most numerous at the mouth of the Fraser river.

Sea otter (*Enhydris lutris*).—Very scarce. A few specimens are taken nearly every year by the Haida Indians in Hecate strait, and occasionally one or two on the west coast of Vancouver island and Queen Charlotte sound.

Land otter (*Lutra canadensis*).—Found more or less everywhere, but only in a few places in the north can they be considered as plentiful.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).—There are quantities of these animals all along the coast and for some distance up the rivers.



Marten (*Mustela caurina*).—Found on both the mainland and the islands, but the best skins are obtained in the north.

Mink (*Lutreola vison*).—Most plentiful on the coast, but are found more or less throughout the Province.

Wolverine (*Gulo luscus*).—Principally confined to the mainland, but a few specimens are taken on Vancouver Island.

Badger (*Tanidea americana*).—Found throughout the interior.

Porcupine (*Erithizon epixanthus*).—Found everywhere on the mainland.

Northern hare (*Lepus americanus*).—Extremely plentiful in the north and more or less so everywhere.

Jack rabbit (*Lepus texianus*).—Not plentiful; have been taken in the Okanagan district.

Baird's hare (*Lepus bairdii*).—Not plentiful; have been taken in the Okanagan district.

Little chief hare (*Lagomys*).—Found on the mainland; plentiful in East Kootenay.

Polecat, little striped skunk (*Spilogala phenax latrions*).—Common on the mainland.

Skunk (*Mephitis spissigrada*).—Common on the mainland.

Weasel (*Putoris steatori*).—Found throughout the Province.

Fur seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).—Occasionally taken in Hecate strait.

Hair seal (*Phoca vitulina*).—Very plentiful all along the coast and for some distance up the large rivers.

Sea lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).—Fairly plentiful on the coast north of 51 degrees.

#### Wild Fowl

Ducks and  
Geese

At the right time and at the right place, magnificent shooting may be had, and there is no part of the Province where a few birds cannot be bagged during the season. Until the end of October the shooting is generally better in the country to the east of the Coast range, when the frost usually drives the birds down to the coast. In the upper country, about the choicest ground is some hundred miles or so up the Cariboo road from Ashcroft. The Summer range near Savona, usually affords good sport, and good shooting can usually be had in any of the following places: Sicamous, Salmon Arm, Shuswap or Okanagan Landing. After October, one can get good shooting almost anywhere on the coast, provided one goes some little distance away from settled districts. On the mainland, the head of Bute inlet is as good a place as any, but almost all the inlets furnish shooting. At Sechart there

is fair shooting. On Vancouver island there are numerous spots where good wild fowl shooting may be had; amongst them may be mentioned the Campbell and Salmon rivers.

**Snipe** There is splendid snipe shooting every year, though some years are better than others. As many as thirty-seven and a half brace have been bagged by one gun in a short day's shooting. Bags of from fifteen to twenty brace are about the average for the best part of the season. These bags might be easily doubled, but hardly anybody will take sufficient cartridges to shoot much more than half a day. The best snipe grounds are close to Vancouver. There is also some fair snipe shooting within easy reach of Victoria.

**Grouse** Prairie chicken (Columbia sharp-tailed grouse), are only found in the dry belt to the east of the Coast range. They are fairly numerous in certain spots, and except in the first few days in the season, when they are apt to be too tame, give splendid sport. About the best place for them is some seventy miles up the Cariboo road. Good shooting can also be obtained in the Nicola and Okanagan districts.

The willow grouse is more or less plentiful all over the southern portion of the Province, more especially on some of the islands in the Gulf, and in the crab-apple bottoms in the Lower Fraser valley. It is not generally considered to be a very good sporting bird, as, at the beginning of the season, it often flies into the nearest tree and gives a pot shot. However, if one goes after them in the latter part of the season, when they have become a bit wild, one will find, even if birds are plentiful, that they are by no means easy to shoot.

**Blue Grouse** Two varieties of blue grouse are well worthy of attention. During October they find their way to the tops of the ranges, and when flushed on a hill-side nearly always fly downhill at a tremendous pace, giving one of the hardest kind of shots. They are found all over the Province, and are especially numerous in the Nicola and Okanagan districts. They are also plentiful on Vancouver island and the adjoining islands.

**Ptarmigan** Ptarmigan are not found in any great numbers in the southern portion of the Province, though a few may always be seen on the tops of very high mountains. In the neighbourhood of Atlin they arrive in numbers about the end of September, and some splendid shooting can be had. There are two or three varieties of these birds; the one that is found in the greatest number is the rock ptarmigan, a very small bird that often goes in flocks of a hundred or more. They are found high up on the mountains and are generally too tame to afford much sport. The black-tailed

ptarmigan is, however, a bird for the sportsman. It is a little larger than the above-mentioned variety, and is found lower down the mountains. It inhabits the scrub-willow bottoms and wherever there is a little water these birds will be found. They are not so numerous as the other species, but are wilder, and, on a stormy day, fly well, taxing the skill of the best of shots.

All the ptarmigan frequent certain places, and it is necessary to have a man acquainted with their haunts, as otherwise one might spend several days and not see a bird. Bags will vary from ten to twenty-five brace per gun per day.

**Pheasants** These birds are protected, but there is always an open season proclaimed by Order in Council for about two months during October and November. Very good shooting can be had close to Vancouver and Victoria, but the best of it is preserved by owners of land.

**Capercaillie and Black Game** In September, 1906, forty-six black game and thirty capercaillie were imported from Denmark by a committee of resident sportsmen, assisted by contributions from game-lovers in Great Britain and the United States. Only two birds were lost on the voyage, but seventeen more died shortly after arrival. The surviving fifty-seven were distributed to various parts of the Province.

From all available information the liberated birds are thriving in the new surroundings, and in time their progeny will, it is hoped, prove an important addition to the game birds of British Columbia.

**European Partridge** European partridges have been introduced in the valley of the Lower Fraser and are increasing rapidly. Last spring a number of these birds were turned out on Vancouver island in the vicinity of Victoria.

About 30 partridges were imported by the Chilliwak Game Association in the spring of 1909, and turned out in the neighbourhood of Sardis. Numbers of good, strong coveys are frequently seen in that district, and as the farmers take great pride in them and see that they are protected, their success is assured there.

Two lots of 34 and 29, respectively, were imported during the fall of 1909, and the first lot was turned loose at Agassiz. The second was cared for until the worst of the winter was over and then distributed at various points.

**Quail** Both California and mountain quail have been acclimatized on Vancouver island and the mainland. On the island both species have done remarkably well, and now furnish excellent sport.



On the mainland, "Bob White" quail have been tried, but neither they nor the other species have increased sufficiently to warrant their being shot.

In addition to the foregoing, there are numerous other game birds to be found in the Province.

#### Open Seasons and Bag Limits

##### MOOSE (bull) :

September 1st to December 31st inclusive.

Bag limit—two in one season; one in Kootenay.

##### WAPITI (bull) :

September 1st to December 31st. Two in one season.

##### CARIBOU (bull) :

September 1st to December 31st. Three in one season.

DEER (buck or doe, except species known as Columbian or Coast deer) :	September 1st to December 15th.	} Three of one kind or not more than five in all.
DEER (Columbian or Coast deer) :	Season opened by Order in Council each year, usually September 1st to December 15th.	

##### MOUNTAIN SHEEP (ram) :

September 1st to November 15th. Two of any one species, or one in Kootenay; not more than three in all.

##### MOUNTAIN GOAT :

September 1st to December 15th. Three in one season.

##### BEAR :

Close season between July 15th and August 31st.

No bag limit.

#### Open Seasons for Game Birds

PHEASANT (cock)	} Season opened by Order in Council, usually October 1st to December 15th; varies according to district.
GROUSE (of all kinds)	
QUAIL (of all kinds)	
PRAIRIE CHICKEN	
PTARMIGAN	} Bag limit, 250 in season. Season opened by Order in Council, usually September 1st to February 28th.
DUCK (of all kinds)	
GEESE	
SNIPES	

#### Non-resident Hunting Licenses

GENERAL LICENSE FOR SEASON .....\$100

LICENSE (deer, bear and goat, good for one month) 25

" (bear, in spring) ..... 25

" (game birds, good for one week) ..... 5

ANGLER'S LICENSE ..... 5

Holders of the licenses can export all trophies legally obtained.

Non-resident Licenses Issued During Season of 1909

The number of general \$100 licenses issued during the season of 1909 was only 53, being considerably below the number issued in 1908; but as there were 37 limited \$25 licenses in addition, the total number of 90 big-game hunters was a decided increase over the 77 of the previous year.

The angler's license (\$5) came into force for the first time in 1909 and 80 of these were issued.

The number of bird licenses issued was 69 (\$5 each) and all except two were collected prior to 30th November; severe frosts during December spoilt the duck-shooting or the number would have been greater.

In all, 239 tourists either fished or shot in the Province during 1909.

In British Columbia a man has to pay \$100 for a general license and \$5 for an angler's license; so, for the sum of \$105, he may kill two moose, one wapiti, three caribou, three goats, three sheep (only two of one species, and not more than one in the Kootenay), five deer, and grizzly and black bear without limit. In addition, he can get good wild fowl shooting, also pheasant and grouse, and the very finest trout and salmon fishing.

EXPENDITURE ON GAME PROTECTION FROM APRIL 1ST TO  
DECEMBER 31ST, 1909

Salaries .....	\$ 8,180 00
Travelling expenses .....	2,280 65
Government launch ..	2,283 63
Office .....	509 05
<hr/>	
Total Expenditure .....	\$13,253 33

ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR BALANCE OF YEAR, TO  
MARCH 31ST, 1910

Salaries .....	\$ 2,400 00
Travelling expenses .....	750 00
Launch .....	250 00
Importation of birds, (partridges and prairie chicken) .....	500 00
Pheasant rearing .....	500 00
Stocking Queen Charlotte islands with deer .....	500 00
<hr/>	
	\$ 4,900 00

## SUMMARY OF RESTRICTIVE

Species of Birds and Animals	Unlawful to Shoot or Destroy during Close Seasons as Shown Below (Dates both inclusive)
Columbian or Coast Deer* .....	At any time .....
Duck (of all kinds) and snipe* .....	At any time .....
Grouse* (of all kinds) .....	At any time .....
Prairie Chicken* .....	At any time .....
Ptarmigan* .....	At any time .....
Pheasant* (cock) .....	At any time .....
Pheasant* (hen) .....	At any time .....
Quail* (of all kinds) .....	At any time .....
Geese* (of all kinds) .....	At any time .....
Black Game and Capercailzie .....	At any time .....
Partridges* .....	At any time .....
Bear .....	15th July to 31st August .....
Beaver .....	1st April to 1st November .....
Birds living on noxious insects .....	At any time .....
Bittern .....	1st March to 31st August .....
Blackbird (English) .....	At any time .....
Caribou (bull) .....	1st January to 31st August .....
Caribou (cow or calf) .....	At any time .....
Chaffinch .....	At any time .....
Deer† (fawn under twelve months) .....	At any time .....
Deer† (buck) ..	15th December to 31st August .....
Deer† (doe) ..	15th December to 31st August .....
Elk, Wapiti (bull) .....	1st January to 31st August .....
Elk, Wapiti (cow) .....	At any time .....
Elk, Wapiti, (calf under two years) .....	At any time .....
Gull ..	At any time .....
Hare ..	1st January to 31st August .....
Heron ..	1st March to 31st August .....
Land Otter .....	1st April to 1st November .....
Linnet .....	At any time .....
Marten ..	1st April to 1st November .....
Meadow Lark .....	1st March to 31st August .....
Moose (bull) .....	1st January to 31st August .....
Moose (cow and calf under twelve mths.) ..	At any time .....
Mountain Goat .....	15th December to 31st August .....
Mountain Sheep (ram) .....	15th November to 31st August .....
Mountain Sheep (ewe or lamb) .....	At any time .....
Plover ..	1st March to 31st August .....
Robin ..	{ Farmers only may shoot in gar- dens bet. June 1st and Sept. 1st.
Swan ..	At any time .....
Skylark ..	At any time .....
Thrush ..	At any time .....
Eggs of protected birds .....	At any time .....

\* Season will be thrown open by Order in Council yearly.

† Except species known as Columbian or Coast deer. 1909, c. 20, s. 19.



## MEASURES IN FORCE

Unlawful to Buy, Sell, or Ex- pose for Sale, Show or Advertisement	Unlawful to Kill or Take
At any time .....	More than five in one season.
At any time .....	More than two hundred and fifty in one season.
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
.....	
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At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
Before October 1st .....	More than three in one season.
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
Before Sept. 1 and after Nov. 15....	{ More than five in one season, or hunt {     with dogs, or kill for hides alone.
At any time .....	More than two in one season.
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
Before October 1st .....	
During close season .....	
.....	
At any time .....	
.....	
At any time .....	
Before October 1st .....	More than two in one season and only one in the county of Kootenay.
At any time .....	
Before October 1st .....	More than three in one season.
Before October 1st .....	More than two of any one species, or more than one in the county of Kootenay.
At any time .....	
During close season .....	
{	
{ At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	
At any time .....	To take or destroy at any time.









